

THE
FLOWER
DE LVCE

Planted in England.

OR

A short Treatise and briefe
Compendium, wherein is con-
tained the true and lively pro-
nuntiation and vnderstan-
ding of the French
Tongue.

Compiled by L. du Terme, Teacher
of the same.



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LONDON,
Printed by Nicholas Oles, 1619.

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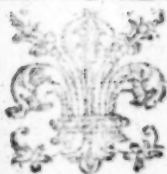
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position and understand-


ing of the French

Tongue.


Compiled by J. de Tarte, Tutor
of the same.



LONDON,
Printed by Nicholas Owen, 1619.


TO THE RIGHT
Honorable, FRANCIS; *Baron*
of Verulam, Lord Chancellor of
England, and one of his Ma-
iesties most Honorable Privie
Councell.

Right Honorable :

F the true and geno-
rous affection, where-
with you ever graced
them, that any wayes
laboured the furtherance of the
publique good; might haue been
restrained, I had neuer presumed

The Epistle.

to send this rough & vnpolished
Treatise vnto your Honourable
view. But your free, and singu-
lar inclination towards all vertu-
ous endeauours, hath embold-
ned mee, to shrowd vnder your
all warranting protection, this
small Plant of mine, newly set;
which otherwise might without
the shadow of your most graci-
ous fauour, be suddenly blasted,
with the ouer violent rayes of
reproachfull censurings. In it
selfe, it is vnworthy the least ac-
ception; yet once watered with
some few drops of your fauou-
rable approbation, will, by the
virtue thereof, grow vp to such
fruitfulnesse, that many shall be
in-

Dedicatorie.

invited to participate, of the
sweetnesse, of her fragrant o-
dour. Vouchsafe then most Ho-
nourable Lord, to impart the
least dew of your grace, that of
it selfe afterwardes, it may shake
off, the *Cancharides* cleaving vn-
to it; and flourish by the vertue
of the beames, of your wonted
countenance. Towards which
happinesse (being a stranger) may
I ascend one step? I shall wed
my good fortune with your gra-
cious fauour, and according to
this, *Virtus laudata crescit, & ho-
nos alit artes*, be heartened and
enabled to farre greater matters,
and therewithall so conforme

A 3

my

The Epistle &c.

my affections, that my desire
shall runne with the least mood
uing of your Honourable plea-
sure.

Your Honours,

perpetually

denoted,

Laur: du Terme.

To



The Flower de Luce, Planted in England.

T Here are in the French tongue but two and twenty letters, divided

Into { Vowels, a e i o u, y. Greek;

and { Cōsonants, b c d f g h l m n p q r s t x z.

Consonants are subdivided.

Into { Mutes, b c d f g h p q s t x z.

and {

Liquids, l m n r.

The French tongue hath no k, but in stead of it, we put qu, which sounds like k.

A mute, is never pronounced before any consonant, neither in one word, nor sundry, unless it begins the syllable. Except onely t, which is alwaies and every where pronounced & stayed upon; before you pronounce the next following. Except also c, in this word avec.

Item s, is alwaies pronounced in these words pion, lors, with their compounds.

at Liquid is alwaies and every where pronounced

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pronounced: Except *l*, in few places as I will shew hereafter.

Of the Vowels, their pronounciation and properties.

A, Must be pronounced fully and with an open mouth, as in these English wordes, all, hall, talke, stall, &c.

A, à Being alone, not noted above, is very long, and a verbe; noted is a preposition, not altogether so long.

E, é, If it be noted above, is called long, for distinctions sake, and in reading is long: it is pronounced as in Latine, me, te, se, &c. or as in the second syllable of studere. English men doe expresse it well in these wordes, great, break, bread, &c. This é long is found euery where.

E, é, Long shortneth alwayes the next syllable going before him.

E, Not noted, being the very last of a syllable is short; and called so; and it produceth alwayes the syllable going next before him. This e short is well expressed and pronounced in the last syllable of welcome, seldome.

E, Not noted plac't before *m* or *n*, ioyned with the, is fully pronounced like *a*, as entendement, say antandement. If the vowell i goeth immediately before, most cōmonly it is ioyned with them, and made a diphthong, and is pronounced as in
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this English word, yea, or yee, both the vowels heard together, as mien, tien, sien, except moyen, moyennant, with very few others, which use will easily teach.

E, Not noted, before any consonant in the beginning or middle of a syllable, is almost pronounced as English men doe pronounce their A, but was altogether so broad: It is well pronounced in these wordes, well, very.

I, Is alwayes pronounced like double ee in English, neate and long.

I, Before another vowell, or himselfe, is made a consonant.

O, Is alwaies pronounced roundlier then in English.

O, Before m or n, ioyned with them is fully pronounced like double oo in English.

V, Must be pronounced more by use than by rules, this letter must bee brought out, from the throat, without any helpe eyther of the tongue or lips, almost as if one would whistle.

V, Before another vowell or himselfe, is made a consonant.

V Before R is most commonly ioyned with the same, and made a consonant, as vray, viure, liure, &c.

V and E are often written after G, but not heard at all: for u betweene g and another vow-

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ell, as e or i, is written onely to make the g sound like gamma Greeke: and E betwene G and A or O, is onely to make that G sound smoothly as wee pronounce it, as guerre, guerit, Guillaume, George; changeant, gémir, gisant, &c.

Y Greck doth not differ from the other i, but onely in writing, and in that y Greck is never a consonant.

According to e long you must pronounce these letters; b, bé; c, cé; d, dé; g, gé; p, pé; t, té, the rest not much differing from your English, as f, ef, l, ell, em, en, er, ess, ex, zed. Pronounce, h ash, or ashe.

An apostrophe, is a token of a reicited vowell.

An apostrophe is done or made betwene the articles le and la, and Nounes beginning with a vowell.

Likewise this Pronome que; the committion fi, and words beginning with a vowell.

There is also an apostrophe made, whensoever e short end's a word and the next beginn's with another vowell, but it is in speaking onely.

Item, in this word m'amey, in steed of maamey, &c.

Of Dipthongs, with their proaunciation.

Ai, or ay, is alwaies pronounced like e long. If
m or

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u or *n* followeth in the same syllable, the *a* is almost drowned and smothered with the first *i* between the flat of the tongue and the roof of the mouth.

Except also the first preterite of the Indicative mood of the first conjugation, which is pronounced drawing towards, *a*, in English.

Item, if another vowell doth follow, the three vowels are heard, almost distinctly, the *a* being pronounced almost like *e*, as gaye, gaye*e*.

Au Is pronounced like, *o*, long.

Ei both the vowels are heard together, *i*, being a little produced.

Eu Both vowels heard together almost like *ew* in Andrew, few.

Ic Both heard and pronounced together, English men pronounce it well in uttering this word yee, or yea.

Oi is pronounced like double *wa* in English, except moyné, poigne, poignet, oignon, and the tenses of the verbe *ouir*.

If *u* or *n* doth follow, pronounce it like *wi* in English; if another vowell followeth, like *oy* in English, except the imperfects of all the Indicative moods, which doe end in *oye* where the vowel *e* is not heard at all, and written but in few Authors.

Ou, Like *oo* in poole, hooke.

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Vi, Both vowels, are heard distinctly in one syllable.

Two prickes above a vowell doth separate the same from being a diphthong.

Of Triphongs.

The Triphongs are,

Aou, as roust, saoul.

Eau, as beau, yeau, morceau.

Eol, as veoir, seoir.

Oeu, as oeuf, coeur, soeur.

Vel, as cueillir, orgueilleux.

Veu, as gueux, rigueur.

In all which, the first vowel is not heard, but are pronounced as diphthongs: these following, as

Iel, as vieille.

Ieu, as Dieu, lieu, mieux.

Oei, as oeyl, oeyller.

Oui, as despouillier, pouilleux, are all pronounced in one syllable, and all the vowels heard together.

The curious Lector may finde some more, both Diphthongs and triphongs, but in so few words and so little used, that it had bene more troublesome then necessarie, to rehearse them.

Of Consonants and their peculiarities.

C, c With a dash underneath, is pronounced like

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like s, as françoys say, fransoy.

Ch Is pronounced like, sh, in english, as, chien chemin, say, shien shemin. Except cho-
lent corde melancholie, &c.

D In the words end, if it bee pronounced by reason of the vowel following, is pronounced as T.

D After the letter a, in the beginning of a word, is quite mute, as aduantage aduenir, say, ayantage auenir.

G Before, n, in meere french words, is smothered in the mouth between the flat of the tongue and the roofe of the mouth, according to the Italian in these words, il magnanimo seignore. english men doe expresse it well in oynion.

G Before e, or i, as the consonant, i, as ge-
thir, say, ienir.

H Is a letter onely in meere french words. Except few which vse will teach.

L Before another consonant in the middle of a word is seldome heard: especially if c, d, t, x, z, goe after it, bee it a word of one syllable or more, as, ilz, say, iz, fault, say, faut. Except q, and g.

L After o is changed into u, as sol, mol, say fou mou, &c. Except vn escu sol.

L Being double after any dipthang, whereof the vowel, i, is the last, is pronounced between the flat of the tongue and the roofe of the mouth, as if they were both smothered, and another, i,

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should follow them. Likewise when single i, goes before, as batailler babiller. Except ville & oille. caullation village, &c.

M In the later end of a word or syllable it changed into N, as compte nom, say non, compte.

N In the syllables end is pronounced round, as if there were a, g, mute after it.

N Betweene e, and, e, in verbes of the plurall number and the third person, is not pronounced.

N In the words end, the next beginning with a vowel, is doubled in speaking and reading, as mon ame, say, mon-name mon nenfant.

R If it be doubled is very long, as mon mary off marry, la guerre n'est guere bonne.

S Being single betweene two vowels, is alwaies pronounced like z, unless it begins the word or syllable.

S Before another consonant in words derived from the Latine is most commonly pronounced, In more French words seldome.

S After e short, in monosyllables end, if the next word beginneth with a consonant, it makes the said e, short, long.

Likewise s, in the middle of a word and not pronounced, produceth the syllable.

T Before i or e pronounced like c.

T Is never pronounced in the conjunction &c. &c.

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X In the words end is pronounced like **s**.

Z After **e** short makes it alwaies long.

S, X, Z, in the pronouncing, doe not differ much.

Any consonant ending a word, (if the word following beginneth with a vowel) is pronounced so fully, that it seem's to be added to the word following, so that a stranger thinks a whole sentence to be but one word, if hee heares it read or spoken: yea we are so curious to speake neatly, that sometimes we put a consonant betweene two vowels, especially betweene **a** and **o** n'yva on pas, say, n'yvation pas, and such others that reading will sometimes yeelde. The which a little use will teach. Therefore I would wish the learner not to bee so curious at first, for feare hee grow absurd. Thus much for the pronounciation, which if it be well observed, one cannot choos but to make profit of it, and reade perfect french.

Of Nounes, declensions and genders.

Nounes, are only knowne by their articles, and declined onely by them.

The articles are

for things } le { Masculine.
determined. } la { Feminine.

The

The which do signifie as much as this english word, the.

for things un- } vn { Masc.
determined. } vne { Fem.

which signifieth as much as, a, or one.

in english. All which I reduce into two, to wit, le, and la, because the two others, haue but their Nominatiue case of their owne, and are declined with le, and la, or indeede may bee reduced all into le, being double in all cases: saving the Nominatiue, as for example,

Singul. Nominat.

le	} plur. {	Nom. les.
Genit. du, de d'.		Genit. des.
Dat. a, au.		Dat. aux.
Acc. { as barre.		
Voc. { after you.		
Abl. { shal haue.	} for both genders.	

Numbers are two, cases three, the accusatiue is like the Nominatiue, the vocatiue onely with aduerbe o, the ablatiue is like the genitiue, and sometimes like the Nominatiue, those particles, par, avec, going before: as par le, avec le, in both numbers and genders.

Sing. Nom. le La.

Genit.

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Genit. de la.

Dat. a la.

Accus. la.

Vocat. o la.

Ablat. de la, par la, avec la.

Plur. Nom. les.

Genit. des.

Dat. aux. &c.

Sing. Nom. vng.

Genit. d'vng. } *Plural.* deux, trois,

Dat. a vng. } quatre. &c.

Sing. Nom. vne.

Genit. d'une. } *Plur.* Carer, or,

Dat. a vne. } deulx, trois quatre.

Sing. Nom. le liure.

Genit. du liure.

Dat. au liure,

Plurall.

Nom. les liures.

Genit. des liures.

Dat. aux liures.

The rest of the cases as I said before,

Sing.

Nominative la table.

Genit.

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Genit. de la table,

Dat. a la table, CI

Plurall. OV

Nominas. les tables,

Genit. des tables.

Dat. aux tables, &c.

The Plurall is made of his singular onely by adding the letter s.

Except they have x, s, or z to the singular, for they are knowne onely by their articles, and such ones, are most commonly derived from the Latin, ending in ius.

Item, Except nouns ending in l, which make their plurall by putting u, before l, and, z, after it as.

S. N. le cheual.

Gen. du cheual.

Dat. au cheual.

Nom. les chevaux.

Plu. Gen. des chevaux.

Dat. aux chevaux.

Sing. N. l'homme.

Gen. de l'homme.

Dat. a l'homme.

N. les hommes.

Plu. Gen. des hommes.

Dat. aux hommes, &c.

After this manner are all Nounes whatsoever declined, onely by their articles.

Of Genders,

Genders being but two, such nouns as are Masculine

Masculine in Latine, are Masculine in French;
Fæminine in Latine, are Fæminine in French;
Nenters in Latine, are most commonly Masculine in French, few of them are Fæminine.

Note that names of trees and coines, are all Masculine; except onely vne maille.

Names of fruits and regions, are all Fæminine.

Names of cities, sometimes Masculine, sometimes Fæminine.

Adiectives, Participles, Supines of the Masculine gender, are made Fæminine, by adding e short: as aymé aymée, hardy hardie, parlant parlante: except few ending in eau, which chang au into lle, as beau belle, nouveau nouvelle.

There are some Adiectives, that their Fæminine are all alike with their Masculine, and are onely knowne by their articles: such are for the most part deriued from the Latines ending in us, as doctus, purus, iustus, say le docte, la docte, le pure, la pure, le iuste, la iuste: wherein the article is the gender.

Of Diminutiues.

Diminutiues end alwayes in one of these syllables, au, in, et, or else eue: Sometimes they are

are described by this word *petit*, as *loup leuuet*, *maison maïsonnette*, *vn homme*, *vn petit homme*, *vn petit livre*, *vn liuet*.

Because there is some affinitie and Sympathie betweene the French and the Latine, and that the learned might easilier make and inuent some good French, let him note these rules following, the which though in some they may erre, yet will helpe the stranger very much.

Note that Nounes in the Latine ending in *a*, are changed into French, by changing that *a* into an *e* short, as *musa terra patria*, say *musc terre patrie*, &c.

as.

Ending in *as* are made French, by changing *as* into *é* long, as *pietas*, *charitas*, *garrulitas*, say *pieté*, *charité*.

io.

Ending in *io*, are made French by adding *n* after *io*, as *generatio*, *propagatio*, *dominatio*, say *generation*, *propagation*, *domination*, *alteration*.

mentum,

Ending in *mentum*, are made French by taking away *um*, as *elementum*, *firmamentum*, say *element*, *firmament*.

us.

Ending in *us*, are made French by changing

us

us into e short, as purus, castus, doctus, say
pure, doctē, chaste.

iosus.

Ending in iosus, are made French changing
iosus into icux, as curiosus, graciosus, say,
curieux, gracieux.

Whensoever French men will aske, or in any
kinde signifie the part of something, they alwaies
use the genitive case, as donné moy du pain,
vous auré de l'argent, de la chair, du bois.
The which English men doe expresse, with this
word some; and when they signifie the whole they
use the Accusative or the Nominative case,
where English men say, the, as le vin, le bois,
the wine, &c. French men do alwayes put the sub-
stance before the accident, as vin blanc, pain
bis: Except bon mauuais, petit beau, which
are indifferent.

Item, French men talking of playes and
games, use the Dative case, as iouer a la paul-
me, aux dez, &c.

Of comparifons.

Degrees of Comparifon are three, to wit,
the Positiue, Comparatiue and Superlatiue.

The Comparatiue is framed of the Positiue, by
putting plus before it: Likewise the Comparatiue

rice, by putting *tres* before it, as

Beau, plusbeau, tresbeau.

Belle, plusbelle, tresbelle.

And so are all *Nommes* compared, likewise *Adverbs* of *Qualities* that in *Latine* are compared: Except these following which are irregular, *bon*, *mauvais*, *petit*, with their *Feminines*, and are thus compared.

Bon, meilleur, or plusbon, tresbon.

Mauvais, pire, or plusmauvais, tresmauvais.

Petit, moindre, or pluspetit, trespetit.

Bonne meillure, or plus, &c.

Mauvaise, pire, or plus, &c.

Petite, moindre, pluspetite, trespetite, &c.

Such *prepositions* as in *Latine* are compared, are also compared in *French*, but that is onely in the *comparative*, they want a *superlative*, as *oultre pres*, (*ultra prope*) say pluspres, plusoultre, but not tresoultre.

These *Participles*, *bien*, *beaucoup*, *trop*, *par-trop*, before any *Comparatives*, is as much as in *Latine* *longè* and *melius*.

Of Pronounes.

Pronounes have cases, genders and numbers; of *Pronounes* some are demonstrative, some possessives, some Relatives, and some Gentiles. Demonstrative

monstrative are, ie or moy, tu or toy, soy il luy in the Masculine, elle, ce, ceste, celle, in the Feminine: to which cestuy and celuy may be added.

Possessives are twofold, { *Absolutely,*
and
{ *Relatively.*

Absolute Possessives are mon, ton, son. Masculine: ma, ta, sa. Feminine. And in the plurall number, mes, tes, ses, for both genders; and nostre, vostres, which serve also for both genders: In the plurall nos, vos, which are declined in oblique cases, with the article of the Masculine gender, for that they have none at all in the Nominative cases.

Possessives relatively are, mien, tien, sien; In the Masculine. Mienne, tienne, sienne. Feminine: nostre, vostre, for the plurall add only the letter s.

Relatives qui, que, en, y, &c. with their compounds, to which add the articles le, la.

Gentiles are described by circumloquution of these, nostre, vostre, quel, and the article des, as de quel país est vous? du vostre. Estes vous de nostre país.

Declension of Demonstratives.

Sing. Nom. ie, or moy.	} Plur. }	Snous.
Gen. de moy.		denous.
Dat. a moy.		a nous.

The like in all the rest, onely that wee say me, te, se, in the Accusative case, as moy, toy, soy.

Nostre and vostre haue an article before them: as le nostre, la vostre.

These Pronounes cestuy, ceste, celuy, celle, are often composed with these particles, cy and la: as cestuy cy, cestuy-la. Cy signifies nearness of place; la, distance: as cecy, cela, this, that: voicy, voyla, see here, see there.

When occasion serueth, wee use de, a, au, in the plurall number: as leur de leur, leurs de leurs, a leurs.

Wee say cest in stead of ce, if the word following begineth with a vowell: as cest homme, cest engin, &c.

Certaine Observations.

First, there is no article before a Pronoun; but a Pronoun before a Noun is in stead of his article.

a. Ic tu il, moy toy luy, though all one in signification, yet they differ in places: ic, tu, il, (in the Plurall ilz) are alwaies put before the verbs expressing and signifying a thing: but in questions

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questions they follow the same: as ie dict, ie fait, dict il? fait il? Moy, toy, luy, (in the prulall number culx) are never put before a word: If they be, they are vnsuited in stead of a Nomination, otherwise they are of themselves a moi moy qui languy, &c.

3. We vse me, te, se, instead of a moy, a toy, a soy, but before verbes only: as il me parle, il m'appartient, &c. And after verbes we say moy: as say moy, dict moy, parlez luy, &c. the which is after the English.

4. This Prononne soy, will alwaies bee the last word of his sentence: as il importe tout a uec soy. But in stead of it, we vse se: as il se recommande, we say also, il n'ont tout commun entre culx.

5. Moy, toy, soy, luy, haue sometimes after them this worde mesme, as moy mesme, luy mesme, which is as much as selfe in English, as hee himselfe, &c.

6. Cecy, cela, are sometimes divided & considered: as ce cousteau cy est mien, ce liure la, est tien, &c.

Of Possessives.

These being twofold: mon, ton, son, are alwaies put before the thing possessed: as mon livre, ton pere, Mien, sien, sien, after the same:

same: as celiure est tien, cela est mein, *in the*
plurall number they make onely mes, tes, ses,
noz, voz, nostres, vostres.

Note that we vse very often mien and mi-
enne, in stead of me: as a la mienne volunté
que: vn mien amy. Likewise mon, ton, son
in stead of ma, ta, sa; but it is before Nounes
beginning with a vowell, and it is onely to auoid
a gaping; as mon ame: ton enfant. Wee say
also a moy, a toy, a luy, and mien, indifferent-
ly: as ce luire est a moy, ce coustreau est tien,
&c.

Of Relatiues:

Relatiues in generall are nine; le, la, qui, en,
y, laquelle, laquelle, iceluy, icelle, which are
declined as proper Nounes: as qui, de qui, a
qui, &c. Iceluy makes in the plurall icelx; i-
celle, icelles.

Note that le and la before Nounes are arti-
cles, and before Verbes they are relatiues: as l'a-
moreux se fasche mais l'amy, l'appaise: In
the first it is an article, in the second a relative.
Item, le mien ne l'apporte.

2. Y, and en, are relatiues of places, but en
is both of place and nounie: as ie men vay en
Angleterre, ie n'en ay point. Likewise in this
le roy est il a la court, on y il y est, il n'y est
point;

point; y allez vous?

3. Y is a relative of time when it is ioyne'd with the verbe habeo, through all moods and tenses: as il y a, il y auoit, il y auray, &c.

4. Y, and en, sometimes are both together; whereof the first relates the noune, the other the place, or time: as la cereuoise est en bon marché en Angleterre, car il y en a beaucoup.

Of Verbes.

Verbes are Actiues and Passiues, and are coniugated with Moods, Tenses, Numbers and Persons.

Coniugations, some Authors make three, some five, some sixe, and all little enough for the vnderstanding of all the Verbes. In three, some irregular Verbes are made regular. In five, some irregular are comprehended within the rules. Cotgrauce onely, in his short rules in the end of his dictionary, sheweth more then all the rest, having a table for the coniugating thereof, and all the irregulars set downe at length: very profitable for euery learner to reade.

Coniugations are foure.

The first is whose Infinitiu ends in er, the Preterperfect in é: as tuer, tué, loger, logé.

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The second is, whose Infinitive ends in *ir*, the Preterfect in *y*: as punir, puny, amaigrir, amagry.

The third is, whose Infinitive ends in *oir*: as veoir, concevoir, their preterites in *eu*: as vœu, conceu, creu, &c.

The fourth is, whose Infinitive ends in *re*, the diphthong *ai*, or one of these letters, *u*, *d*, *p*, *t*, or some other consonant going before: as faire complaire, viure, rompre, which make their Preterperfect in *ay*: as fay, complay, or else in *u*: as vescu, rompu, &c.

Some make theirs in *is*: as prendre, com- prendre, pris, compris.

These two Verbes *ay* and *ie suis*, are Verbes Auxiliar, without whose help no other Verbe can be throughout conjugated. The first is for Verbs Active, the 2. for Verbs Passive, & as *ay* is used in Actives, so is *ie suis* for Passives both most necessarie to be learned exactly, and perfectly by any that will make any profit in the French tongue.

Modes are five onely. The Indicative, the Imperative, Optative, Conditional, Infinitive.

Tenses, the Indicative hath six, because there is two preperfect tenses.

The first is, used when we speak of the time that is past but a little while agoe, or also of the time whereas both parties doe know, or newly spe-

ken

ken of before, otherwise some of these particles, hier dernierement, adonec, donc, lors, alors, desia, aujourdhuy maintenant, and such like are expressed: and it is most properly derived of the present tense; for the second in all verbs is composed of the verbe auxiliar, and the last Supin.

The Imperative hath but one tense, and the same as in Latin it wanteth the first person of the singular number.

The Optative hath five tenses, but if a man be curious, hee shall finde many tenses expressed two waies, the which is longer to rehearse then profitable to learne, and most easie to be gotten by reading, being not much differing from the rest: as the present of this mood may be framed, or rather be the same with the present of the Indicative mood, onely putting the wishing signe before it, and e short after i.

The Subjunctive also hath many tenses double, and also the same with the Optative, changing onely the signes. The Subjunctive differs nothing from the Indicative but onely by the signe.

The Infinitive mood, as in Latine, consisteth of two tenses, Participles, Gerunds, Supines & Futures.

Of the formation of the Moodes.

Because the dictionary teacheth but the infinitive of every verbe: The indicative mood in the first coniugation is framed out of the infinitive, onely by taking away the letter, r, and adding the pronome ie before it, as aymer louër effacer parler, which make i'ayme, ie louë, i'efface, ie parle.

Out of the present tense of the indicative mood, we make the imperative, by taking away the pronome ie, and it remaines enseigne parle, which signifies; teach thou, speake thou: and this, not onely in the first, but in all verbes and coniugations. The third person is made of the third of the present, of the indicative mood, onely putting, que, before the pronome il.

The plurall number; is made of the plurall of the same tense, taking away the pronome in the first and 2. person, and putting que to the third.

The true wishing mood is made of the present of the indicative by adding roie after it, and, o, volonuers, before, as ie parle, o, que volontiers ie parletroye. In other senses we say, pleust a dieu que, or, dieu vueille que, or, a la mieune volonte que &c.

The Subiunctive mood is made of the present of the indicative, by putting before it one of these, veu que, combien que, encor que, quand,

fi, through all tenses, and doe not differ from the
indicative in no tenses, but onely by the signe, as
parler enseigner, aymer lire, mak's in the
conjunction moode ven que ie parle, i' enseigne,
i' ayme, ie ly, &c.

Thus are the moodes framed throughout all
verbes and coniugations.

Of the Tenses.

The imperfect of the indicative moode in all
coniugations, ends alwaies in oye, as ie parle, ie
parloye, ie ly, ie lifoye, ie promet, ie prome-
toie: onely putting s before oye in the second
coniugation, as ie dy, ie disoie, ie conduy, ie
conduisoy, ie basty, ie bastisloye.

The first perfect of the first coniugation ends
alwayes in ay, and is made of the present by chan-
ging e short into ay, as, ie parle, ie parlay, i' en-
seigne i' enseignay.

The 2. perfect ends alwaies in é long. The
which is made of the present tense, by changing
ie, into the verbe, auxiliar, iay, and making the
e short, long, as i' ayme, ie parle, makes in the
preterite, iay aymé, iay parle.

The plusperfect in all verbes and coniugations,
is alwaies the same with the second perfect, onely
changing the present of the verbe auxiliar, into
the imperfect, as iay aymé, iauoye aymé iay
basty

basty i'uoie basty, &c.

The future tense in all verbes and coniugations ends in ray, and it is made of the present, as ie parle ie parleray, ie basty ie bastiray ie permet ie permettray, ie fay ie fairay : ie ly ie liray, ie croy ie croyray &c.

The optative mood as it is before said, is made of the indicative, by putting roie after it, as bastyr ó que volontiers ie bastiroie, but it failes in dormir, which makes in the indicative mood, ie dors, in the optative, ó que volontiers ie dormiroie.

The imperfect of the optative mood of the first coniugation, frames it selfe of the first perfect of the indicative mood, by changing y-grecq into sic, as ie parlay i'enseignay i'aymay make Dieu vueille que ie parlasse, que i'enseignasse que i'aymassé. And in all other coniugations, it is made onely by adding sic, after the same first perfect, as ie basty ie fy, or fey, ie leu des make, Dieu vueille que ie bastisse feisse

The perfect for the most part is all one with the perfect of the indicative mood, changing onely the indicative mood of the verbe auxiliar into the optative, as iay aymé, iay basty iay mis, doe make, Pleust a Dieu que iaye aymé, que iaie basty que iaie mis, &c.

Likewise put the imperfect of the optative mood

mood of the verbe auxiliar before *aymé parlé* *pris leu basti*: you shall have the plusperfect: for the perfect and plusperfect of any mood or conjugation is at one, changing only the verb auxiliar.

The singular of the future tense of this mood, is all one with the present of the indicative mood, only putting the signe before, you have the optative mood: but in the plurall number wee adde the vowel *i*, betwixt *o*, and the consonant next to him before, as *nous parlons nous escriuons* doe make, *nous parlions nous escriuions*, &c. Throughout all conjugations. Except faire which mak's face, with few others of the fourth conjugation. Of the Subiunctive and Infinitive we have sufficiently spoken.

The preterite of the infinitive mood is the same, with the second preterite of the Indicative mood, putting the infinitive of the verbe auxiliar before it, as *ia ytté*, *ia basti*, *ia fay*, doe make, *auoir aytté*, *auoir basti* *auoir fay*, or *faict*, &c.

Of the participle we will speake of, at large hereafter.

The Gerund in *di*, in Latin is expressed in french, by putting the article *de* before the infinitive of the same verb, as *aytté d'aytté bastir*, *de bastir*.

The Gerund ending in *do*, in Latin, is expressed

pressed by putting *en* before the participle, as *aymant, en aymant bastissant, en bastissant.*

The Gerund ending in *dum*, is expressed by putting *pour* before the infinitive, as *aymer, pour aymer, bastir, pour bastir.*

The Supine in Latin ending in *um*, is expressed by the infinitive of the same verbe, and some other tense that best besits the time, going before, throughout all coniugations.

The second Supine of the first coniugation ends alwaies in *é long*, as *aymé parlé promené enseigné*, with the tense that best besits the time.

The second Coniugation.

Such verbes as haue *ir*, in the infinitive moode haue *y*, in the preterperfect, as *bastir, iay basty amortir, iay morty*. Take away the letter *r*, from the infinitive moode, and put the pronoun *ie* before, you haue the present of the indicatiue moode, as *bastir, ie basty, amaigrir, iamagry punir, ie puny.*

There are some verbes ending in *ire*, that may be well reckoned in this coniugation, as *lire dire*, from the which hauing taken away *re*, and put the

the pronouns ie before, doe make ie dy, ie ly, but that some of them make their second perfect in eu: as iay, leu, the which vse will soone get. The Infinitive dormir, makes ie dor, in the present of the Indicative mood, and dormoye in the imperfect.

The imperfect of this Coniugation is made of the present, adding sloye: as ie puny, ie punissloy, bastir, ie bastissloye.

The first preterit differs nothing from the present, in the first person, but in the rest it differs.

The third person of this tense is framed of the first, by adding s, and t.

The first of the plurall number, is made of the second of the singular, by adding mes after it. The second, by adding tes. The third is made of the first of the singular, by adding tent after it. As is to be seene in the Coniugations.

The third Coniugation.

Verbes ending in oir in the Infinitive mood, make their Indicative in oy, taking away t: as veoir, ie vcoy, and such as have oire doe reject re: as croire, ie croy, boire, ie boy, &c.

There are some that have in the Infinitive voir: as concevoir, appercevoir, which have

in the Indicative mood coy, taking r, from the end, and eu, from the middle, and it remaines ie concoy i' appercoy, &c.

Those that haue oir, or oire, makes their preterimperfect only adding oy, after the present: as ie voy, ie voyoie, ie croy, ie croioie; ie boy, makes ie beuoie. Those that haue voir in the Infinitive mood make their imperfect taking away the letter r: as conceuoir, ie conceuoy, aperceuoir, i' apperuooy. Except the single verbe voir.

The first perfect is framed of the present by changing oy into eu: as ie boy, ie beu, ie croy, ie creu, i' apercoy, i' aperceu. Except ie vey, which makes ie vey, or ie vy.

The second perfect is made of the first perfect, changing the pronome ie, into the verbe auxiliar iay: as i' aperceu, iay aperceu, ie conceu, iay conceu. Ie vey, makes iay veu.

Change iay into i' auoye, it makes the plus-perfect.

The Future tense of them that haue oir in the Infinitive mood, is made by adding ray after the present of the Indicative mood: as ie croy, ie croiray, ie boy, ie boyray. Those that haue voir in the Infinitive mood, change that oir into ray, and it remaines of aperceuoir, i' aperceuray, conceuoir, ie conceuray.

Change

Change oir into roye, of verbes that end in voir, and you shall have the Optative moode putting O que volentier before: as concevoir O que volentier ie conceuroie. They make their imperfect of the Optative mood, from the present of the Indicative, adding ve after it: as ie conçois Dieu vueille que ie conçoie. The rest according to the former rules. Because this coniugation differs so much from the rest, some Authors make it altogether irregular: therefore referre it to the good teacher, and use.

The future tense of this moode is the same with the imperfect, if onely you say, or understand cyapres after it. I meane of them that end in voir, in the Infinitive moode.

The Subiunctive is framed according to the former rules.

The fourth Coniugation.

Out of the Infinitive moode of this Coniugation, thou shalt make the present of the Indicative, by taking re from them that end in aire: as distraire, complaire, faire, doe make ie distray, ie complay, ie fay. The which are often writtten with ct, after ai: as distraict, complaiet. But is indifferent how it be writtten.

These that have some of the forenamed consonants before re, lose sometimes some of them
same

same consonants, in the Indicative mood: as
cognoistre, ie cognoy, prendre, ie prend,
or ie prens, permettre, ie permet, viure, ie
vy, entreprendre, i' entreprend.

The rest of the tenses are framed according to
the former Coniugations, saving onely that those
that haue a consonant before re, end hath their
preterperfects in y, or ys: as ie pris, i' obmis,
iay pris, iay obmis: faire makes ie fey, viure,
vesqui. But in these, vse and reading is better
then any rules.

The Coniugation of the two

Verbs auxiliar.

Iay, I haue, and ie suis, I am.

Indicative mood present tense singular,

Iay,	{	Plurall.	{	Nous auons,
tu as,				vous auez,
il a,				ilz ont.

Imperfect.

I auoye,	{	Plural.	{	Nous auions,
tu auois,				vous auiez,
il auoir.				ilz auoient.

First perfect.

I eu,	{	Plural.	{	Nous eusmes,
tu euz,				vous eustes,
il eust.				ilz eurent.

Second

Second perfect.

I ay eu,	{	<i>Plur.</i>	{	Nous avouns eu,
tu as eu,				vous avez eu,
il a eu.				ilz ont eu.

Plus perfect.

I avoye eu,	{	<i>Plur.</i>	{	Nous avions eu,
tu avois eu,				vous aviez eu,
il avoit eu,				ilz avoient eu.

The Future tense.

I'auray,	{	<i>Plur.</i>	{	Nous aurons,
tu auras,				vous aurez,
il aura.				ilz auront.

Imperative mood.

aye,	{	<i>Plural.</i>	{	ayons,
qu' il ait,				ayez,
				qu' ilz ayent.

Optative mood.

O que volentiers.

I'auroye,	{	<i>Plur.</i>	{	Nous aurions,
tu aurois,				vous auriez,
il auroit.				ilz auroient.

Imperfect singular.

Pleust a Dieu que.

I'eusse,	{	<i>Plur.</i>	{	Nous eussions,
tu eusses,				vous eussiez,
il eust.				ilz eussent.

The Flower de Luce,

Perfect Singular.

Dieu vueille que

I'aye eu,	{	<i>Plur.</i>	{	Nous ayons eu,
tu ayes eu,				vous ayez eu,
il ait eu.				ilz ayent eu.

Plus perfect Sing.

Pleust a Dieu que

I'eusse eu,	{	<i>Plur.</i>	{	Nous eussions eu,
tu eusses eu,				vous eussiez eu,
il eust eu.				ilz eussent eu.

Future.

Dieu vueille que

I'aye,	{	<i>cy apres</i>	{	<i>Plur.</i>	{	Nous ayons,
tu ayes,						vous ayez,
il ait,						ilz ayent.

Coniunctiue moode.

The Subiunctiue differs nothing from the Indicative, the signes being taken away, as for example.

Present tense singular.

Combien que

I'aye,	{	<i>plur.</i>	{	Nous ayons,
tu ayes,				vous ayez,
il ait.				ilz ayent.

Or so like the Indicative.

Veu

Veu que

J'ay, } Nous avons,
tu as, } plur. vous avez,
ila. } ilz ont.

Imperfect singular.

Veu que

J'avoys, } Nous avions,
tu avois, } plur. vous aviez,
il avoit. } ilz avoient.

Perfect.

Encor que

J'aye eu, } Nous ayons eu,
tu ayes eu, } plur. vous ayez eu,
il ait eu. } ilz ayent eu,

Plus perf. Et singular.

Si

J'avoie eu, } Nous avions eu,
tu avois eu, } plur. vous aviez eu,
il avoit eu, } ilz ovoient eu.

Futur tense.

Quand

J'auray, } Nous aurons,
tu auras, } plur. vous aurez,
il aura. } ilz auront.

The Flower de Luce,

Infinitive moode,
avoir.

Perfect and plus perfect,
avoir eu.

Participle,
ayant.

The rest are framed according to the former rules.

Indicative moode.

Present tense singular.

Ie suis.	{	<i>plur.</i>	Nous sommes,
tu es,			vous estes,
il est.			ilz sont.

Imperfect.

I estoie,	{	<i>plur.</i>	Nous estions,
tu estoies,			vous estiez,
il estoit.			ilz estoient.

The first perfect.

Ie fu,	{	<i>plur.</i>	Nous fumes,
tu fus,			vous fustes,
il fust.			ilz furent.

The second perfect.

I'ay esté,	{	<i>plur.</i>	Nous avons esté,
tu as esté,			vous avez esté,
il a esté.			ilz ont esté.

Plus perfect.

Pauoye esté,	{	<i>Plurall.</i>	{	Nous auions esté,
tu avois esté,				vous aviez esté,
il avoit esté,				ilz ovoient esté.

Futurs tense.

Ie seray,	{	<i>Plural.</i>	{	Nous serons,
tu seras,				vous serez,
il sera.				ilz seront.

Imperatiue moode.

Sois,	{	<i>Plural.</i>	{	Soyons,
qu' il soit.				Soyez,
				qu' ilz soyent,

Optatiue moode.

Present tense singular.

O que volontiers

Ie seroie,	{	<i>plur.</i>	{	Nous serions,
tu serois,				vous seriez,
il seroit.				ilz seroient,

Imperfect sing.

Pleüst a Dieu que

Ie fusse,	{	<i>plur.</i>	{	Nous fussions,
tu fusses,				vous fussiez,
il fust,				ilz fussent

The Flower de Luce,

Perfect tense singular.

A la mienne volenté que

J'aye esté,	} plur.	Nous ayons esté,
tu ayes esté,		vous ayez esté,
il ait esté.		ilz ayent esté.

Plus perfect singular.

Dieu vueille que

Je fusse esté,	} plur.	Nous fussions esté,
tu fusses esté,		vous fussiez esté,
il fust esté,		ilz fussent esté.

Future tense singular.

Pleust a dieu que

Je soy,	} cy pres	} plur.	Nous soyons,
tu sois,			vous loyez,
il soit.			ilz soient.

Subiunctive mood.

Present tense singular.

Combien que

Je soy,	} plur.	Nous soyons,
tu sois,		vous soyez,
il soit.		ilz soient.

Or so like the Indicative.

Veu que

Je suis,	} plur.	Nous sommes,
tu es,		vous estes,
il est.		ilz sont.

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Imperfect.

Encor que

Je fusses,	{ plur. }	Nous fussions,
tu fusses,		vous fussiez,
il fust.		ilz fussent,

Or so.

Veu que i' estoie, tu estois, &c.

Perfect.

Combien que

T'aye esté,	{ plur. }	Nous ayons esté,
tu ayes esté,		vous ayez esté,
il ait esté.		ilz ayent esté.

Plus perfect singular.

Quand, or veu que

T'avoy esté,	{ plur. }	Nous avions esté,
tu avois esté,		vous aviez esté,
il avoit esté.		ilz auoint esté.

Future tense.

Quand

Je seray,	{ plur. }	Nous serons,
tu seras,		vous serez,
il sera.		ilz seront.

Infinitive mood.

Estre.

Perfect and plus perfect.

Avoir esté.

Participle,

estant.

The Gerunds according to the former rules.

Example of the first regular Coniugation throughout all moodes and tenses.

Enseigner, to teach,

Indicative moode.

Present tense singular.

I' enseigne,	} plur.	Nous enseignons,
tu enseignes,		vous enseignez,
il enseigne.		ilz enseignent.

The second person of this tense is framed by adding s, unto the first, throughout all verbes & coniugations.

Imperfect.

I' enseignoie,	} plur.	Nous enseignions,
tu enseignois,		vous enseigniez,
il enseignoit.		ilz enseignoient.

The first perfect.

I' enseignay,	} plur.	Nous enseignâmes,
tu enseignas,		vous enseignâtes,
il enseigna.		ilz enseignèrent.

Second perfect.

J'ay enseigné,	} plu.	Nous avons enseigné,
tu as enseigné,		vous avez enseigné,
il a enseigné.		ilz ont enseigné.

Plus

Tay puny, }
tu as punis, } *plur.* } Nous auons puny.
il a puny, } } vous auez puny.
 } } ilz ont puny.

Plus perfect.

T'auoye puny, }
tu auois punis, } *Plu.* } Nous auions puny.
il auoit puny, } } vous auiez puny.
 } } ilz auoient puny.

Future tense.

Ie puniray, }
tu puniras, } *plur.* } Nous punirons.
il punira, } } vous punirez.
 } } ilz puniront.

Imperatiue Moode present *Sing.*

Puny, }
qu'il punisse, } *plur.* } Punissons.
 } } punissez.
 } } qu'ilz punissent.

Optatiue Moode present, *Sing.*

O que volontiers ie.

Ie puniroie }
tu punirois, } *plur.* } Nous punirions.
il puniroit, } } vous puniriez.
 } } ilz puniroient.

Imperfect.

Pleust a Dieu que.

Ie punisse, }
tu punisses, } *plur.* } Nous punissions.
il punist, } } vous punissiez.
 } } ilz punissent.

Perfect

Perfect.

A la mienne volonté que.

T'aye enseigné.	} <i>Plur.</i>	Nous ayons enseigné.
tu ayes enseigné.		vous ayez enseigné.
il ait enseigné.		ilz ayent enseigné.

Plus perfect Sing.

Pleust a Dieu que.

T'eusse enseigné.	} <i>P.</i>	nous eussions enseigné.
tu eusses enseigné.		vous eussiez enseigné.
il eust enseigné.		ilz eussent enseigné.

Future tense Sing.

Dieu vueille que.

T'enseigne,	} <i>Plur.</i>	Nous enseignions,
tu enseigne,		vous enseigniez,
il enseigne,		ilz enseignent,

To the future of this moode you must alwaies adde cy apres, otherwise it differs nothing in the singular, from the Indicative moode, the present tense. This throughout all coniugations.

The imperfect of this moode is termed by some, a double present, and not an imperfect. Some other Authors leaue out the preterite perfect of this moode, and make but foure tenses in enery coniugation; but I take them to be some frenchified englishmen; for there are rather more then lesse, as it is aforesaid.

The

Planted in England.

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The Subjunctive mood is made of the Indicative, putting the signes and tokens before every tense.

Infinitive mood,

enseigner,

Preterite,

avoir enseigné,

Participle,

enseignant.

Example of the second Coniugation.

Punir so punish.

Indicative moode present tense Sing.

Ie puny,	{ plur. }	Nous punissons.
tu punis,		vous punissez.
il punist,		ilz punissent.

Imperfect Sing.

Ie punissoie,	{ plur. }	Mous punissions,
tu punissois,		vous punissiez.
il punissoit,		ilz punissoient.

The first perfect,

Ie puny,	{ plur. }	Nous punismes.
tu punis,		vous punistes.
il punist,		ilz punirent.

The second perfect,

Iay

Plus perfect, Sing.

T'auoye enseigné, } Nous auions enseigné.
 tu auois enseigné, } p. vous auiez enseigné.
 il auoit enseigné, } ilz auoient enseigné.

Future tense.

T'enseigneray, } Nous enseignerons.
 tu enseigneras, } plu. vous enseignerez.
 il enseignera, } ilz enseigneront.

Imperatiue Moode Sing.

Enseigne }
 qu'il enseigne, } plur. } enseignons.
 } } enseignez.
 } } qu'ilz enseignent.

*Optatiue Moode present**tense Sing.**o que volontiers,*

T'enseigneroye, } Nous enseignerions.
 tu enseignerois, } P. } vous enseigneriez.
 il enseigneroit, } ilz enseigneroient.

*Imperfect.**Pleust a Dieu que,*

T'enseignasse. } Nous enseignames.
 tu enseignasses. } } vous enseignastes.
 il enseignast. } } ilz enseignassent.

*You shall finde in some Authors, and heare
 some men say, Nous enseignassions vous en-
 seignassiez; and it is good.*

Perfect.

Perfect Sing.

A la mienne volonté que.

I'aye puny,	} plur.	Nous ayons puny.
tu ayes puny,		vous ayez puny.
il ait puny,		ilz ayent puny.

Plus perfect Sing.

Pleust a Dieu que.

I'eusse puny,	} plur.	Nous eussions puny.
tu eusses puny,		vous eussiez puny.
il eust puny,		ilz eussent puny.

Future tense Sing.

Dieu vueile que.

Je punisse,	} plur.	Nous punissions,
tu punisses,		vous punissiez.
il punist,		ilz punissent,

The Subiunctive moode is framed out of the indicative, putting one of the signes to every tense.

Infinitive Moode present

tense Sing.

Punir.

Preterite.

auoir puny.

Participle.

Punissant.

Example

The Flower de Luce,

Example of the third Conjugation

veoir, to see

Indicative moode.

Present tense singular.

Je veoy,	} plur.	Nous voyons,
tu veois,		vous voyez,
il veoit.		ilz voyent.

Imperfect singular.

Je veoyoy,	} plur.	Nous voyoyons,
tu veoyois,		vous voyoyez,
il voyoit.		ilz voyoyent.

In stead of Nous voyoyons, *we say* nous voyions, vous voyiez, il voyoyent, *because one doth gaze so wide, and makes such rough speech.*

The first perfect.

Je vey,	} plur.	Nous veismes,
tu veis,		vous veistes,
il veist.		ilz veirent.

Second perfect.

J'ay veu,	} plur.	Nous avons veu,
tu as veu,		vous avez veu,
il a veu,		ilz ont veu.

Plus perfect.

J'avoys veu,	} plur.	Nous avions veu,
tu avois veu,		vous aviez veu,
il avoit veu,		ilz avoient veu.

Faint

Future tense singular.

Ie vovray,	{ plur. }	Nous voyrons,
tu voiras,		vous voyrez,
il voyra		ilz voyront.

Some doe say, Ie verray, tu verras, il verra,
nous verrons, vous verrez, ilz verront.

Imparative moode.

Present tense sing.

veoy,	{ plural. }	voyons,
qu'il veoit,		voyez,
		qu'ilz veoyent.

Optative moode.

Present tense singular.

O que volontiers

Ie voiroye	{ plural. }	Nous voirions,
tu voirois,		vous voiriez,
il voiroit.		ilz voirioient.

Imperfect.

A la mienne volonte que

Ie veisse,	{ plural. }	Nous veissions,
tu veisses		vous veissiez,
il veist.		ilz veissent.

Preter-

The Flower de Lucé,

Preterperfect.

Pleust a Dieu que

I'aye veu,	} plur.	Nous ayons veu,
tu ayes veu,		vous ayez veu,
il ait veu.		ilz ayent veu.

Plus perfect.

Dieu vueille que

I'eusse veu,	} plur.	Nous eussions veu,
tu eusses veu,		vous eussiez veu,
il eust veu.		ilz eussent veu.

Future tense.

Dieu vueille que

Je veoye,	} plur.	Nous voyons,
tu veoyes,		vous voyez,
il vcoit.		ilz voyent.

*The subiunctive like the Indicative.**Infinitive mood,*

veoir.

Preterite,

avoir veu.

Participle,

voyant.

Exams

Planted in England.

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Example of the fourth coniugat.

Faire, to doe, or make.

Indicative Moode present tense *Sing.*

Ie fay,	} <i>Plur.</i>	Nous faisons.
tu fais,		vous faidez.
il fait,		ilz font.

Imperfect.

Ie faisoie,	} <i>plur.</i>	Nous faisions.
tu faisois,		vous faidez.
il faisoit,		ilz faisoient.

The first perfect.

Ie fey,	} <i>plural.</i>	Nous feismes.
tu feis,		vous feistes.
il feit,		ilz feirent.

Second perfect.

I'ay faict,	} <i>plural.</i>	Nous auons faict.
tu as faits		vous auez faicts.
il a faict,		ilz ont faict,

Plus perfect.

I'auoye faict,	} <i>Plur.</i>	Nous auions faict.
tu auois faict,		vous auiez faicts.
il auoit faict,		ilz auoient faict.

Imperative Moode present
tense *Sing.*

E

Fay.

Fay, } *plural.* } faisons.
 qu'il face, } } faisez.
 qu'ilz facent.

Optatiue Moode présent

tense *Sing.*

O que volontiers.

Ie feroye, } *plural.* } Nous ferions.
 tu ferois, } } vous ferie.
 il feroit, } } ilz feroient.

Imperfect.

A la mienné volonté que.

Ie feisse, } *plural.* } Nous feissions.
 tu feisses, } } vous feissiez.
 il feist, } } ilz feissent.

Preter perfect

Pleust a dieu que.

I'aye faict, } *plural.* } Nous ayons faict.
 tu ayez faict, } } vous ayez faict.
 il ait faict, } } ilz ayent faict.

Plus perfect.

Deiu vueille que.

I'eusse faict, } *plur.* } Nous eussions faict.
 tu eusses faict, } } vous eussiez faict.
 il eust faict, } } ilz eussent faict.

Future tense.

Pleust a dieu que.

Ie

To the courteous

Reader.

Gentle Reader. Look not in
this Treatise for any eloquent
wordes, nor polished senten-
ces, for I doe not go about to
begge any fauour, nor insinua-
te into any mans loue by couloured and
misticall pharases. Neither doe I intend to
teach my Maisters. But in requitall of your
kinde curtesie, in teaching mee this little
English I haue, doe in the same set downe
such precepts, as I find best for the pronoun-
cing, vnderstanding, and speaking of the
French tongue. And though some of them
are common in many bookes, and vsed by
many, both teachers and learners, yet I pre-
sume, this will bee as agreeable as any were
yet, and in breefe, containing more then e-
uer I saw yet in english. And if by chance I
haue applied a rule in stead of an exception,

To the Reader.

or an exception in stead of a rule, the teacher may easily mend it, and your courteous censure in reciprocall of the good will I beare vnto you, I hope will excuse it. Reade it ouer, but not slightly, consider euery rule, and way euery word in it. Bestow rather fīue dayes in learning fīue vowels, then to learne and passe them ouer in a day, as being the chiefe and onely ground of all the rest, without the which you shall loose your labour, not being able to pronouce one diphthong, vnlesse you pronounce the vowels well, perfectly, neatly, and distinctly, without confounding one with another. The which care you must obserue in the consonants, not to pronounce *B*, in stead of *P*, *D*, in stead of *T*, *F*, in stead of *V*, and such like faults, the which strangers may easily commit, and confound the letters together, in so much that a frenchman shall hardly vnderstand what hee meanes, or at least will quickly know him to be a stranger. And whe you find some words not pronounced according to the rules, the which are very few, thinke a swallow makes not the summer, therefore to bee in vaine to make a rule for an example, being more studious to bee breefe and plaine, then to ouerwhelme your memories

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Future tense singular.

Je seray aymé, } Nous serons aymez,
tu seras aymé, } P. vous serez aymez,
il sera aymé. } ilz seront aymez.

Imperative moode.

Present tense singular.

Sois aymé, } Soyons aymez,
qu' il soit aymé, } P. soyez aymez,
qu' ilz soient aymez.

Optative moode.

Present tense singular.

O que volontiers

Je seroye aymé, } Nous serions aymez,
tu serois aymé, } P. vous seriez aymez,
il seroit aymé. } ilz seroient aymez.

Verbes Impersonals, are Actiue and Passiue:
You shall know a verbe Impersonall actiue, by the
pronome il which goeth alwayes before it: and
a passiue by this particle on: as il fault, on e-
studie. They are coniugated according to this
manner.

Il fault.

Il falloit.

Il a fallu.

Il a fallu.

E 3

II

Il avoit fallu.

Il faudra.

Infinitive moode.

Falloir.

Avoir fallu.

*Optative moode.**Indicative moode.**Present tense Sing.*

Il faudroit,

Pleust a Dieu que

Il fallust.

On estuddie.

Qu'il ayt fallu,

On estudioyr.

Pleust a Dieu que

On eust eustie.

Il eust fallu,

On a estudiez.

A lamienne volonte

On avoit estudie.

Qu'ill faille,

On estudiera, &c.

The rest according to the rules before written.

FINIS O V BUD O

This Pronoun il, before these verbes, signifieth as much, as it, in English: on, as much: as men, or some, as men say, some say. &c.

Of Participles.

Participles are Active and Passive: The Active endes alwaies in ant, the feminine in ante: as aymant, aymante. Passives are made by the second Preterite of the same verbes, and the Infinitive moode of the verbe ie suis, relating the verbe i ay: as este leu, este ayme. Their
fami-

Je face,	}	plural.	}	Nous faisons.
tu faces,				vous faciez,
il face,				ilz facent.

This tense is rather framed of the third person, of the singular number, of the Imperative moode, then of any other, onely changing qu'il into ie, as qu'il face, qu'il plaise, qu'il viue, qu'il prene, doe all make Dieu vueille que, ie face, ie plaise, ie viue, ie prene, &c. The Subiunctive as it is before sayde.

Infinitive Moode

present tense Sing.

Faire.

Preter perfect and plus.

avoir fait.

Participle.

Faisant.

Thus much of verbes active.

E 2

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A Verbe Passive is made of the second preterite perfect of the Indicative of the Active, putting away the verbe Iay, and taking, ie suis; and is coniugated onely by the verbe auxiliar, as you may see in this example,

Indicative moode.

Present tense singular.

Je suis aimé,	P.	Nous sommes aimez,
tu es aimé,		vous estes aimez,
il estoit aimé.		ilz sont aimez.

Imperfect

Je estoie aimé,	P.	Nous estions aimez,
tu estois aimé,		vous esties aimez,
il est aimé.		ilz estoient aimez.

First preterite.

Je fu aimé,	P.	Nous fumes aimez,
tu fus aimé,		vous fustes aimez,
il fust aimé,		ilz furent aimez.

Second preterite perfect.

J'ay esté aimé,	P.	Nous avons esté aimez,
tu as esté aimé,		vous avez esté aimez,
il a esté aimé.		ilz ont esté aimez.

Plus perfect.

J'avoie esté aimé,	P.	Nous avions esté aimez,
tu avois esté aimé,		vous aviez esté aimez,
il avoit esté aimé.		ilz avoient esté aimez.

Of Prepositions.

Of Prepositions, some are single, some are compounded.

The compound hath a contrarie signification unto the single: as vsct, and abuser, dire, desdire, bender, desbender; which signifie to vse and abuse, say and unsay, bend and unbend.

The Latine Prepositions are all expressed by the article of the genitive case: as il est reuenu de Turquie de L'Eglise du Temple, il est party de Londres. But if a Noun begin with a vowell, this signe d', will serue: as il n'est pas sorty d'Italie, d'Almagne, d'Angleterre.

Prepositions that signifie moving from one place to another, or in the same place are expressed by the article of the Dative case if the same gender and number: as il vay a Londres; il est alex a Paris, il est a la maison, il vont au champs.

If it bee motion from Countrey to Countrey, wee say, en: as il est allé en France, en Turquie. Likewise iay, tu as, il a esté en France, en Alemagne: In the plurall number wee say, es, as, il est, es Indes, es Escholles.

Of Coniunctions.

Coniunctions are often used, and necessarie to be

be knowne, especially these vnder written:

Copulatives, et, ausly, n'y.

Disiunctives, ou, ne.

Discretives, mais, toutesfois, ains.

Causing, car, pourceque parce-que, voyant, voyantque, puis, puis-que.

Diminutives, au, moing, a tout lemoing, si, seulement.

Of Choyce: afin, afinque, incontinentque, comme, comment, anisi, anisque, que.

Of Interiections.

Interiections are taken from the *Latine*.

Some are of admiring: *ah*, *he*, *he* Dieu, O Dieu.

Condoling: *ai*, *ça*, *ha*, *ho*.

Laughing, and others, which are little in use for the French, and the most part of them common to any Language.

Læti completi labores,

FINIS.

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fœminine is made by adding e short after it. They are declined with the articles, for things determined: as l'amant, de l'amant, a l'amant, le lisant, du lisant, aulisant. Plur. les amants, les lisants. Likewise the Passives: as l'aymé, de l'aymé, a l'aymé, as for example:

Sing. { *Nom.* L'amant, de l'amante.
Gen. De l'amant, de l'amante.
Dat. A l'amant, a l'amante.

Plur. { *Nom.* Les amants, les amantes.
Gen. Des amants, des amantes.
Dat. Aux amants, aux amantes.

The like for the Passive

Sing. { *Nom.* L'aymé, l'aymée.
Gen. De l'aymé, de l'aymée.
Dat. A l'aymé, a l'aymée.

Plur. { *Nom.* Les aymez, les aymées.
Gen. Des aymés, des aymées.
Dat. Aux aymés, aux aymées.

Of Aduerbes.

Aduerbes are the same as in Latine. Some are derined from Nounes, of the fœminine gender.

der. Some exist of themselves; as them of places, time, and such like, that are in Latine, and easie to be knowne, therefore superfluous to rehearse.

Of Nonnes of the feminine gender, we make *Aduerbes*, onely adding *ment* vnto them: as *bonne bounement*, *laide laidement*, &c.

The *Aduerbes* that in Latine end in *ter*, are made French by changing *ter* into *ment*, and the letter before *ter* next vnto *e* short, or *m*: as *fideliter fidellement*, *arroganter*, *arrogament*.

Note that Frenchmen to make a negation doe alwayes use two particles or words, whereof one goeth before the verbe, the other after it: *Ne*, goeth alwayes before, and *pas*, or *point*, after it: as *vous ne dictes pas la verité*, *il n'est point icy*.

There is sometimes an article, or a pronoun with them: as *ie ne vous diray pas*, or *point* ou *il est*, *vous ne me defiez pas*, qu' *il y estoit* *allez*.

But being asked a question, you must answer with *non*, or *nenny*, and not with *point*, or *pas*, unlesse you make an absolute speech.

Sometimes we use *iamais*, and *rien*, in stead of *pas*, or *point*: as *ie ne vy iamais*, *ie n'ay rien*, &c.

To the Reader.

memories with ouerlong discourses,

The manner, how to make vse of these rules, is this: The learner must take any good *French* Author he likes best, and what word soeuer he goes about to reade, let him looke vpon his Rules concerning the pronounciation of the letters, how they are pronounced in seuerall places, first the vowell, then what consonants are before and after, and hauing compared and brought all the Rules concerning those letters together, he shall easily finde the true pronouncion of any word. As for the vnderstanding, the best way is to take some bookes that are both *English* and *French*: as the Bible, Testament, and many others that are very common in *England*. And though it seemes vnto you harsh at the first, yet notwithstanding after a little labour, will prooue exceeding easie: as by experience hath beene tryed: In so much as some haue learned perfectly to reade, and vnderstand the most part in lesse then a quarter of a yeare, onely applying themselves vnto it, one houre and a halfe in a day. Therefore obserue diligently these Rules following.

There

[illegible]

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